

Prosecuting Attorney Presentation

Presented by:

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[Revision 9/19/2013]

Presentation Objectives

- Interstate Compacts
 - Elements, uses and authority

 Overview of Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

Judicial Considerations of the ICAOS

Authority of the Interstate Compact

- Article I, Section 10, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution – the "Compact Clause"
- The Crime Control Act of 1934

Cuyler vs. Adams, 449 U.S. 433 (1981).
 Compact rules supersede any state laws in conflict with them.

Authority to Regulate

 There is no "right" of convicted persons to travel across state lines. See, Bagley v. Harvey, 718 F.2d 921 (9th Cir. 1988).

 Convicted person has no right to control where they live; the right is extinguished for the balance of their sentence. <u>Williams</u> v. Wisconsin, 336 F.3d 576 (7th Cir. 2003),

Interstate Compact Legislation

- Courts, Parole Boards, Community
 Corrections & other Executive Agencies
 - subject to ICAOS rules
 - MUST enforce & effectuate the Compact

A.R.S. § 31-467



National Governing Body

- All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are members of the Interstate Compact
 - Rule Making Authority
 - Compliance Enforcement
 - Audits
 - Sanctions for non-compliance



Purpose of ICAOS

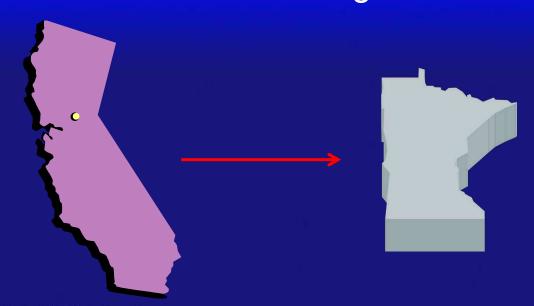
- Promote Public Safety
- Protect the Rights of Victims
- Effective Supervision/Rehabilitation

- Control Movement of Offenders
- Provide for Effective Tracking



Considerations for Courts Post-Sentencing

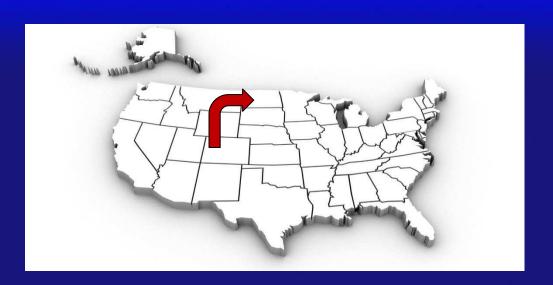
- ICAOS impacts how offenders are:
 - Transferred to another state
 - Supervised over state lines
 - Returned to a sending state when in violation.



What Triggers the Compact?

An *eligible* <u>offender</u> subject to <u>supervision</u> requests to <u>relocate</u> to another state.

"Relocate" means to remain in another state for more than 45 consecutive days in any 12 month period.



Rule 2.110

Eligible Offenders Must Transfer via the Compact

Eligible Offenders:

- ALL Felons
- Certain Misdemeanants (Rule 2.105)
- Deferred sentences (Rule 2.106)
 - Is there a finding of guilt?
 - Has a plea been entered?
 - Given up the right to trial?
- "Unsupervised" Offenders that require monitoring of non-monetary conditions
 - Unsupervised Probation
 - Compliance Monitoring

Non-eligible Offenders:

- Certain Misdemeanants (Rule 2.105)
- Those on work-release (Rule 2.107)
- or released under furlough (Rule 2.107)
- or on a pre-parole program (Rule 2.107)
- Those on a Pre-Trial Release Program
- or offenders released on bail

"Supervision"

- Supervision has two distinct criteria:
 - 1. Oversight exercised by an authority which includes courts
 - Regulations and conditions, other than monetary conditions, imposed on the offender at the time of release to the community
 - * Receiving States often request early termination for our outgoing offenders who have completed all conditions. However, most of these requests result in a modification to Unsupervised Probation which still requires supervision in the Receiving State

Transfer of Offenders

- Sole discretion of Sending State
- No right to relocate
- Receiving state has up to 45 days to investigate plan of supervision
 - Acceptance (valid for 120 days)
 - Denial

No Travel Prior to Transfer Reply

- The offender SHALL NOT proceed to the receiving state.
 - Advisory Opinion 9-2006 & 3-2004: If an offender is in a receiving state prior to acceptance, the Receiving State can properly reject the request for transfer.

Rule 3.102

Supervision of Accepted Cases

- Receiving state determines degree of supervision
 - MUST be consistent with the supervision of other similar offenders sentenced in the receiving state
 - Special ConditionsViolations
- Sending State determines length of supervision.

Rule 4.101 & 4.102

Special Interest

- Movement of <u>Sex Offenders</u>
 - No travel w/o approved reporting instructions

- Out of State for Work or Treatment
 - If for more than 45 days & compact eligible offender, prohibited unless transfer via the Compact

Victims

- Victim Notification and Right to be Heard
 - Change in Offender Status
 - Right to Comment



Special Interest for Judicial Authorities

Imposing Special Conditions

Sending State required to give same effect to a violation of a special condition imposed by the receiving state

Retaking & Violations

- Retaking Interstate Compact Offenders
 - Waiving Extradition Rights



- Violations
 - Sending State must respond within 10 business days
 - If offender absconds, warrant must be issued upon receipt.
 - Probable Cause Requirements

"Warrant"

- Issued by either the sending or receiving state
- SHALL be entered in the NCIC Wanted Person File with a national pick-up radius



No Bail or Other Release Conditions

www.interstatecompact.org



AZ and ICAOS Key Personnel

- AZ Compact Commissioner
 - Dori Ege (602) 452-3324
- ICAOS Commission Chair
 - Mr. Milton Gilliam, Oklahoma
- ICAOS Executive Director
 - Harry Hageman
- ICAOS General Counsel
 - Mr. Richard L. Masters, Esq.